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HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO. THE BIO GRANDE BEVOLUTION COMMENCED. BATTLE AT CERALVO.

Defeat of the Government Troops. LARGE NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Town in Possession of the Revolution'sts.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New ORLEANS, December 23, 1851.

By the receipt of Brownsville (Texas) papers to the 3d inst. we learn that the revolutionists in Northern Mexico have again commenced the struggle against the

Gen. Caravajal had attacked the Mexican General Janequi, who had fortified himself strongly in Geralvo.

After two days hard fighting Caravajal took nearly the hole town, and drove the Mexicans into a fortified

house where they were completely penned up. all the provisions, ammunition, &c. belonging to the Mexican forces, were taken by Caravajal.

The revolutionists had ten killed including Lieut.

Capt. Wheat was severely wounded.
The Mexican loss was very great—including nearly all The latest accounts say that Caravaial was about to at-

ack the Mexicans in their last position. If successful, he will enter Monterey without opposition.

We have received our files of El Monitor Republican El Universal El Siglio, and Le Trait d'Union, published in Mexico city, to the 29th of November. We have already given a summary of the news from that repub-ic. We publish to-day, a translation of some items which appear to be the most interesting.

Nothing new was known, at the latest advices, about

Matamoras and the movements of Caravajal, but it was a current rumor that another insurrection had been or ganized and recruited. The Genio says that the rebels had attacked, at Jimenez, thirty leagues distant from Ciudad Victoria, a courier of General Uragua, sent to the

Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. All his correspondence had been taken away by the robbers. Another courier had ceme to Mexico city from Tamaulipas, bringing advices to the government that Caravajat had concentrated his forces at Reynoss, where he received numerous reinforcements and that probably the stegs of Matamoras would brain spain. It is reported from Monsers, that Caravajat surrounded with incendaries and robbers, numbering 500 men and four pieces of cannon, had received aid from New Orleans.

In white of all these on dits, this enterprise of Caravajat's considered as lost, like the first one. The government of the United States on dits, this enterprise of infantry and four pieces of cannon, to defend the crossing of the Ribberson, and for the arrest of American desectors and to qureue, also, on the Mexican territory, those who succeeded in crossing.

In an address to the public, dated October 30, Mr. J. Waddell, United States Consul, answered, in his name and in that of Mexican the direct actacks by the Rib Braco, an American journal published at Browswills, on the 22d of October. The character of the three Consuls was sufficient to throw great doubt on the truth of these attacks, but Mr. Waddell sched the opportunity to officially expose the conduct of those of his countryman silled to Caravajal, and the polemics of the Rib Braco, which formul insurrection. There is nothing new about the pronunciamento of Cordova: It was not true, however, that the political clief and principal authorities had been killed in a riot; and the government of Vera Cruz had only learned that Felipe Romero was about being arrested.

The government had received a third check in the Rouse of Deputies. The second reading of the proceed.

had only learned that Felipe Romero was about being arrested.

The government had received a third check in the House of Deputies. The second reading of the proposition for ganning to it 5700,000, not including the sums showed for the payment of the settlement of the public credit, was rejected, by a majority of 71 votes against 6. Congress is also ungrateful to Gen. Avalos and the defenders of Matamoras; they did not want to thank and reward their bravery. The Congress or rather this House of Deputies are occupied with discussions about a preject of law, togive geouvres to the government.

The Menfean Count de Certina y de Castro baseent to the Captain General of Cubs a beautiful Arab and Maxican. Ours blood horse, magnificently saddled and harnessed, with the following inscription on a silver plate: To 8. O. D. Jose de la Conda. Juptain General of Cubs.—The Jound dela Cortina y de Cestro.

The cholesta was still reging at Masatian.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

NEWSPAPER ENTRACTS.

The New Orleans True Delta of the 16th inst. contains some late news from Mexico. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 29th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 5th iast. The proposed modifications in the tariff, here-referred to in the Hersh, are as follows:

1. The referred to in the Hersh, are as follows:

mption. I To make such alterations in the duties on articles

republic.

5. To liquidate, call in and annul the permits for the introduction of cotten, now outstanding, and to set apart for this purpose fifty per cent from the duties.

6. That the government effect a loan of two unition and a haif of dollars, by public adjudication—i. c by selling it to the highest bidder—giving a lien on the duties to be collected from the articles of which the importation shall be permitted according to the preceding project.

portation shall be permitted according to the preceding project.

It is said (but not officially,) that these propositions passed the Chamber of Deputies; but it was very doubtful whether they could be appreced by the Senate. The passage of such a law is desirable to the republic, as it would put a stop to amuggling.

Subscriptions were being taken up at the capital, for the relief of the sufferers by the besieging of Matamoras. The City Council appropriated \$500.

A bill was before Congress to lawy a higher tax on newspapers than that now apposed.

The Senate had adopted a report adverse to the propesition to construct a railroad from Acspulco to the capital.

tal.

Gen. Almonte had sent in a memorial to Congress, recommending that a justa be formed of the principal
officers of the army and navy, for the permanent defence

of the nation.

A band of robbers lately entered the city of Mexico in the night, broke into a house on the Calle de Lacubaya, tied the inmates, caroused until daylight, and then decamped with everything valuable they could find. Not an uncommon feat in Mexico, but not always done so

an uncommon real in stealer, out not always done so cotiy.

There was a violent storm at Massidan on the 27th and 38th October, which greatly damaged the houses. Bighteen dead bodies were found beneath the rains. The gale was as severe, if not worse, at sea. The English correcte hapbne was dismasted and otherwise injured; the French hip Triton and two Mexican reseals were wrecked, and chron salitors drowned.

ship Triton and two Merican reacts were wrecked, and three salions drowned.

The English vessels of war in the harbor of Vera Crus, were the Indefatigable, 50 guoss; the Cumberland, 70; the Wellesley, 70, and sheamer Express, 6. There was much speculation as to the purpose of their visit; come supposing it was connected with the ultimatum proposed to the Mexican government by the British minister, and others that the fleet had no special object in view, but merely accepts a harbor after a cruise.

The New Orders Pleagues, of the loth, has the following items:—

justify, that had he not reduced the tariff he would have been unable to make head against the movements of Caravajal.

The pronunciaments of Cordova is not yet suppressed, notwithstanding the late assertions of the Mexican papers to the contexty. The leader, Romero, had not tied with ten mea only, as had been reported, but had retreated with a respectable force. Afterwards he renewed hostillities by attacking and dispersing a detachment of sixty fragoons. Finally, however proposals were made to Romero, which, it is thought he will succept, and so put an end to the contest.

Congress seems really to have some idea of reforming the tariff system of the country. The discussion on the subject is carried on very warmly. The committee has made a report favorable to the project, but it was very described by Mesers. Hierro, Acvedo, Reistegui, Conto, and Arrangos.

The interiors at Mazatlan, to which we referred last avening, was very devariating in its effects. The rain full in forcents, the cea rose, and the structs were shoulded to that the water penetrated listo the bouses. The vassels in port were driven from their ancharage, and dashed against each other with violence. If the tempet had continued two hours longer, the whole town would have been reduced to a heap of ruine. As it was, all the frame houses, and those which were badly constructed, were prostrated. Of the eight small vassels in port, four were destroyed, and two erranged. The English correcte of war buphne lost her masts. In the ciry, tweety-two persons were hilled and a large number wounded. Three sallors were drowned. The softee of the Estrelle del Pacidica.

isilors were drowned. The office of the Estrella ild Pacinica was so much injured that it had to suspend publicaion.
An American writes to the Trait of Union, stating that
some time age nine Americans errived at Manatian, from
California determined to pass through Mexico, in order
to see the country. White that elling through Durange
the distance of the number and took his horse, als bagrage, and 500. Two days afterwards a party of twonlytwo Americans encountered the same Indians, gare them

battle, dispersed them in a few moments; and retook the horse and \$300 stolen from the wounded American Great complaints are made against the municipal president of Maxalian, for his conduct towards travellers coming from California. It is said that he demands of them letters of security before he will give them their passports. As they do not intend to remain in the country they cannot comply with this demand, and he then charges them a doubloon or refuses to give them passports.

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A diplomatic dianer was given to the Spanish legation,
at the city of Mexico, on the 19th uit., in honor of the
birthday of the Queen. Four of the Mexican secretaries
and the foreign ministers were present.
On the 30th uit the steamer Edgar, built in New York
for the Mexican government, arrived at Vera Gruz. Her
names is to be changed to Estado de Mejico.
The Indians still continue their ravages in Durango
and Chihuahua.

A large number of dead bodies have been found on the
plain of the Sepulturas, ten leagues west of Parras. It is
sapposed that they are bodies of persons murdered by
the Indians.

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A nother Thrasher Meeting.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Lafayette, La., was held in that place, to express their indignation at the conduct of the Guban authorities. After some eloquent addresses, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Authoritative information establishes the fact that John S. Theasher, an American citizen, pursuing his avocations in the Island of Guba, has recently been seized upon and immured in prison in the city of Havans, on the charge of freason against the government of Spain, and of which charge he was, after a mock trial before a military tribunal, convicted and condemned to an imprisonment of eight years in the mines in Africa, without having been even furnished with a copy of the charges preferred sgainst him, not withstanding his demand for a fair, open and impartial trial, guaranteed to him, as an American citizen, by existing treaties between the United States and the government of Spain;

Therefore resolved, That the proceedings of the colonial authorities of the island of clubs against J. S. Theasher, are a gross disregard of his rights as a civizen of the fainted States, and a direct violation of the treaties existing between our government and Spain.

Resolved, That in the person of John S. Thrasher, the rights and liberty of every citizen of the United States has been assalled, and a flagrant insult offered to our country as a mation.

Resolved, That we invite every American citizen to join with us in calling on our government to demand of Spain the immediate release of our fellow-citizen, J. S. Thrasher, and ample reparation for the injury done him.

Rerolved, That we hall with pride the doctrines laid down by our present able Secretary of State, in his correspondence with the Austrian Minister, as to the rights of American citizens abroad, and call on our government to enforce them at all hazards, in its intercourse with foreign powers and our secred honor, to support the

going principles.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senstors and Representatives in Congress, and to his excellency, the President of the United States.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion, it was proposed that a committee be appointed to raise funds to bring the father, mother, and brother of Mr Torasher to New Orleans. Messes, Bach, Purcell, Adams, Gilmore and Ricker, were appointed on this committee.

Political Intelligence.

Andougement of the South Carolina adjourned on Tuesday. The following report was made in the House just previous to the concluding exercises of the session—The committee on colored population, to whom was referred a message of his Excellency the Governor, with accompanying documents, report:—
That they have examined the communication transmitted they have examined the communication transmitted they have examined the communication transmitted by his Excellency, and received by him from her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and they find that it refers to a subject treated of in a former communication from the same functionary. That this matter was at that time referred to a special committee in this House, which made a report accompanied by a bill; all of which was before this House for its consideration.

The present communication consists of the most part of such arguments and considerations as it would seem ought, in the opinion of the writer, to induce a modulication of our law, together with comments on the report and resolutions submitted on the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. In this connection your committee cannot suppress an expression of surprise at the ourse her Britannic Majesty's Consul has thus thought proper to pursue in addressing to the Executive of the State, arguments and comments upon proceedings still pending before the Legislature. They deem it quite unascessary to make any remarks upon the tone or possible purpose of such a course, or enter upon an examination of the views and arguments contained in the communication. The whole matter referred has already received full consideration at the hands of a special committee of the House an indefinite postponement of the documents referred to them. Respectfully submitted.

J. HARLESTON READ, Js., Chairman. Mr. Ayer submitted, the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to receive no further or other communication whatever from the British Consul, dee. B. Matth

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and be is hereby requested, strictly, promptly, and effectually to enforce, "nemever occasion may require, the provisions of the act of the Legislature, entied 'An act to provide for the punishment of persons disturbing the peace of this State, in relation to slaves and free persons of color, passed on the 18th day of Dec., 1844."

Mr. Ayer advocated the resolutions at some length. Mr. J. Izard Middleton, Mr. Reid, Mr. Torre, and Mr. Memminger expressed their dissent to the resolutions. Mr. Terre moved to lay the resolutions of Mr. Ayer on the table, which was carried.

The report of the committee on colored population was then agreed to.

VERGING ELECTION.—In 124 counties heard from, on

then agreed to.

Visouvia Election.—In 124 counties heard from, on the vote for Governor, Summers, whig, has 44,746; Johnson, democrat. 61,741—Johnson's majority 7,931. Five counties remain to be heard from. To the denate, 31 democrats and 64 whigs are chosen, and to the House, 51 democrats and 64 whigs, with one county to hear from.

Election of a Mayor in Boston.—The municipal election in Boston took place on Wednesday last, and resulted in the election of Hon. Benjamin Seaver, for Mayor. There were four candidates in the field, viz.: Mesers, Seaver, Thanter, Smith and Rogers. Mr. Seaver had a majority of fourteen, over regular candidates, scattering votes and all.

Beaver, Thaster, Smith, and Rogers. Mr. Seaver had a majority of fourteen, over regular candidates, scattering votes and all.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bewery Theatre.—The entertainments for this evening consist of the historical play entitled "The Saxon Sorceress, or the Wierd Woman and Druid Oak." in which Meers. Eddy, Stevens, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. li P. Gretan. will sustain the leading characters. The concluding feature of the evening will be the new hariequinade, entitled "The Queen of the Coral Cave."

Broadway Theatre.—This evening Mr. Recoke appears in his famous representation of Master Walter, in the admired play of the "Hunchback." Mr. Conway, an excellent actor, as Sir Thomas Clifford; Fenno as Modus; and Davidge as Fathom. The part of Jolla by Mad. Ponisi, and that of Helen by Mrs. Abbott. The enter aimments will conclude with the comedy of "His Last Legs." with Mr. Brooke as O'Callaghan.

Nino's Garoxa.—The amusements commence with the exercises on the Tight Rope. Gabriel Ravel will give be Hungsrian Polka. The maxt piece will be the Mythological piece entitled Diana, in which Mile. Celestine Franck. Mile. Bertin, and M. Brillant will appear. The grand falty pantonime called the Conjuror's Gift, concludes the performances.

Funce's Theatre.—The comedista called "The Smuggler's Son and the Excheman's Daughter' will commence the smusements. Miss Malvina will then appear in a popular pas seul. The "Serious Family" will next be pres nied, with Burton. Bland, Lester, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Wallack, and Mary Taylor, in the principal characters. The closing feature is the "Pickwick Club." National Theatre.—The celebrated frish drama called "Brian Borchme," with Mr. J. R. Scott as O'Donohue, will commence the entertainments. This will be succeeded by the beautiful drama called "My Poor Dog Tray!" with Mr. Blanchard and his celebrated dog in the Principal parts. The new pantonime of the "Martle Maiden" concludes the whole.

Brough Diamond."

Bancard Musucus —Mr. C. W. Clarke takes his benefit this active many w

fifth concert to-night; they sing various beautiful Scotch ballade.

Professon Anneaded—The Obristmas entertainments of our great Whard of the North exceed everything else. The juveniles come in for a large share of gifte from the Professor's cormocopia. Seats can be secured from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Storgant Hall.—The exhibition of the Panorams of the World's Fair is given every evening, at the above hall.

The Buildmoreaus are so well pleased with Madame Bleaccianti that they are about to give her a grand complimentary benefit concert, on Monday evening next. Marsteck's opera troups are suit in davanual, stoging to large and fashionable andiences.

The Sixter Rousect are creating quits a furer in New Orleans.

Letter from Mr. Webster relating to the Law of Domicil, &c.

The following letter from the Secretary of State, amongst other papers relating to the case of Mr. Thrasher, was communicated to the House of Representatives in a message from the President. The other papers, or such of them as possess general interest, have lately been laid before the Senate, and have already been published:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December, 1851.

ral interest, have lately been laid before the Samate, and have already been oublished:—

DEPARTENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, December, 1851.
To THE PRESIDENT:—

The Secretary of State, to whom has been refecred a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 18th instant, in the following words: "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, so far as in his judgment may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information in possession of the Executive respecting the imprisonment, trial, and senience of John S. Thrasher, is the Island of Cuba, and his right to claim the protection of the government as a native-born citizen of the United States"—has the honer to report to the President that all the official information in possession of this department, respecting the imprisonment, trial, and sentence of Mr. John S. Thrasher, is contained in the despatches of Allem F. Owen, Esquire, late United States Consul at Havara, togother with a correspondence between him and the Governor-General of the Island of Cuba, and in a letter addressed by the Governor-General to Don A. Calderon de la Barza, her Cathelic Majesty's Minister in the United States—copies of all of which are herewith transmitted.

There is no doubt that John S. Thrasher is a citizen of the United States by birth, nor is there any doubt that he has resided in the Island of Cuba for a considerable number of years, engaged in business transactions, semetimes as a merchant, and sometimes as the conductor of a newspaper press; although the precise period and duraction of such residence are not known. On this point, the department has sought in vain for exact information to this department, although he has, through the press, addressed a general letter of remonstrance to the government and people of the United States.

In the letter from the Governor of Cuba to her Catholic Majesty's Minister in the United States, already mentioned, it is stated that he has been not only a resident in Hawana, for a conside

him We have only the general statement, although pains have been taken to ascertain particulars.

The first general question, then, is, as to his right to exemption from Spanish law and Spanish authority, on the ground of his being a native born citizen of the United States.

The general rule of the public law is, that every person of full age has a right to change his domicil; and it follows, that when he removes to another place, with an intention to make that place his permanent residence, or his rosidence for an indefinite period, it becomes instantly his place of domicil; and this is so, notwithstanding he may entertain a floating intention of returning the his original residence or sitizenship at some future period. The Supreme Coart of the United States has decided "that a person who removes to a foreign country, sottles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidences of an intention permanently to reside in that country, as to stamp him with its national character; and this undoubtedly is in full accordance with the sentiments of the most eminent writers, as well a with those of high judicial tribunals, on the subject No government has carried this general presumption further than that of the United States, since it is well known that hundreds of thousands of persons are now living in this country who have not been naturalized amongst us by any regular course of proceedings. What degree of alarm would it not give to this vastly numerous class of men, actually living amonget us as inhabitants of the United States, to learn that, by removing to this country, they had not transferred their allegiance from the governments of which they were

allegiance from the governments? And, on the other hand, what would be the con litton of this country and its government, if the sovereigns of Europe. from whose dominions they have emigrated, were supposed to have still a right to interpose to protect such inhabitants against the penalties which might be justly incurred by them in consequence of their violation of the laws of the United States? In questions on this subject, the chief point to be considered is the ossimus memoria, or intention of considered is the ossimus memoria, or intention of considered is the ossimus memoria, or intention of considered is the ossimus memoria, in intention of romoving was to make a permanent settlement, or a satisfactor of the considered by a residence even of a few days.

It is adjusted by a residence even of a few days.

It is adjusted by a residence even of a few days.

It is adjusted by the considered as the considered is the major of the considered is a distinguish the condition, entitled to the protection of his own government; and if, without the violation of any municipal law, he should be treated unjustly, he would have a right to claim that protection; and the interposition of the American government in his favor would be considered as a justifiable interposition. But his situation is completely changed, when, by his own act, he has made himself the subject of a foreign power. And a person found residing in a foreign country is presumed to be there assimo mirriell. or with the purpose of remaining; and to relieve himself of the character which this prenumption fixes upon him, he must show that his residence was only temperary, and accompanied all the while with a fixed and definite intention of returning. If in that country, nor is the presumption rebutted by the residence of his wife and family in the country from which he came. This is the doctrine as laid down by the United States court. And it has been decided that a Spanish necessary of made after the breaking out of war between Spain and Great Britain, is to

vidual.

The same degree also provides that "a foreigno.

may reside in Cuba for the period of three months
without letters of donied," but that on his remaining
there without such letters, beyond the time speci-

sed, "the become guilty of sinchedirons the low, and assemble to seek just pushion after a glote examination of the cause, may be imposed minim."

Using the same subject, and in correlogation of the State of the Stat

at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

As the public law, however, does in no case impart to foreigners residing in any country privileges which are denied to its own citizens or subjects, except perhaps that of leaving the country, it may be thought doubtful whether, by the article of the treaty referred to, the parties could have contemplated any more than to place citizens of the United Staces within Spanish jurisdiction on an equality with Spanish subjects, and Spanish subjects in the United States on an equality with our own citizens, in criminal proceedings. A citizen of Spain in this country might complain, perhaps, of a trial by jury hore, because of the supposed partialities and prejudices of juries; while an American in Spain complains of condemnation in su many form, by judges, without the intervention of a jury to assertain his guilt. The question arising on the latter clause of this 7th article of the treaty with Spain may not be entirely clear or free of difficulty, especially when it is known that the minister who negotiated this treaty on the part of the United States appears to have attached considerable importance to this right of selecting and employing counsel. Mr. Thomas Pincheny, the American negotiator, says, in a letter on the subject of the treaty, that the first part of this 7th article was taken from the lith article of our treaty with Prusain, and that he added the latter part because he censidered it a good stipulation in all situations, but particularly in Spain.

We can readily imagine why it should have been subjulated in the treaty that the trial of an American citizen in Spain should be open and public, because we know that as late as the year 1725 there existed in Spain should be open and public, because we know that as late as the year If 25 there

by the parties that this right of selecting counsel in the case of the arrest or the trial of an American ottmen, should extend further or be breaden

than in the case of a Spanish subject prosecuted for a similar offence, may be matter of doubt
and controversy. The view which the Spanish
courts of the highest jurisdiction take of it, may
be seen by the communication of the Royal Court
of Judicature, accompanying the letter of the Governer General to Mr. Calderon. But, however all
this may be, the general question still returns,
whether this right, secured by treaty, whatever it is,
be not justly limited to such persons as are, at the
time, in all respects American citizens, having
mever voluntarily changed their demicil, or taken
upon themselves a new allegiance?

In this wiew of the case, it might therefore be
asked whether, if Mr. Thrasher had been a native
born subject of her Catholic Majesty, his trial and
its result would have been different from what they
actually were?

If, indeed, Mr. Thrasher, in his acrest and trial,
did not enjoy the benefits which native born Spanish subjects enjoy in like cases, but was more
harshly treated, or more severely punished, for the
reason that he was a native born citizen of the United States, it would be a clear case of the violation
of treaty obligations, and would demand the interposition of the government. There exists in this
department no proof of any such extraordinary
treatment of Mr. Thrasher. It may have taken
place. In the absence of all other information, reference is made on that point, as well as to all the
rost of the case, to the letter of the Governor
General of Cuba to Mr. Calderon, her Catholis
Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this gover
ment.

For the further information of the liques of Representatives.

ment.
For the further information of the House of Representatives, I also transmit herewith a copy of the despatch of the 13th instant, from this depart-ment to the Minister of the United States at Mad-rid, and of despatches to the acting Consul a Havana, of the 12th and 28th November last. Daniel Webster.

The American Minister and the Prisoner
In Spain.

The Charleston Courier has been furnished the
subjoined letter, received from our Minister at the
Court of Madrid, which is published for the information of such as may have friends or relatives
among the unfortunate members of the Lopez
expedition, who have been transported to Spain:—

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES, \
MY DEAR Siz:—You may rest assured that no
proper effort will be wanting, on my part, to obtain
the release of your brother in-law, young E. Q.
Bell, who was seduced into the ill-fated Lopez expedition.

proper effort will be wanting, on my part, to obtain the release of your brother in-law, young E. Q. Bell, who was seduced into the ill-fated Lopez expedition.

The government of the United States has also requested me to intercede in his behalf. But even without such request, it will be my greatest happiness to be in any degree Instrumental in restoring to his afflicted mother and family, his country and friends, one who, though in an evil moment led astray by older and more artful men, seems possessed of so many generous and redeeming qualities. I will endeavor to see are the liberation of all the prisoners—which I think would be best for Spain, and I know would be most agreeable to the whole people of the United States. They have already been punished enough for their folly, and Spain has had vengeance enough too. The unfortunate affair at New Orleans and elsawhere in the United States, in which Spain believes there has been great insult and outrage to ber flag, and injuries to her subjects resident in the United States, have much complicated and added greatly to the difficulties of the release of these prisoners. If all cannot be soon discharged, I will then try for a few of the most meritorious and unfortunate of them, for whose release my special intercersion has been asked; and I repeat to you that among them your brother, and the son of a most distressed mother, shall have a conspicuous place in my efforts.

Yesterday I received a letter from the American Conrul at Cadir, informing me that the vessel Primera de Guatemala, in which young Bell is mentioned in the papers as having sailed, had arrived at that port after 60 days passange from Havaea: and it was uncertain when he wrote where she would be erdered for quarantine, whether to Vigo or Port Mahon, in the Mediterranean. I have taken all proper steps for communication in this Peninsula, and the conviction that I can serve them better by remaining here where my pressing duties occupy all my time.

Say to the disconsolate mother and family of the unfor

Financial Effect of the French Revolution.

Financial Effect of the French Revolution.

The confirmation of the news that no further attempt at resistance was to be expected in Paris, and the announcement that French Rentes had closed on Saturday at '86, caused the English funds to open this morning at an advance of nearly one per cent. It was, however, only partially maintained up to the termination of business. The first quotation of Consols for money was 98 to i, whence they almost immediately receded to 971 to 98. They then remained with a more steady appearance until near the close, when a further decline of an eighth took place; the last prices being 971 to 1 for money, and 98 for the opening in January.

Although the market was comparatively free from agitation to-day, there was an evident feeling of disquiet, that seems likely now to assume a chronic form. The remarkable rise on the Paris Bourse, which, according to telegraphic accounts, has been further continued this morning, imparts no sense of confidence at all proportionate to its extent. Some of the business latters from the spot assert that it has been caused by direct operations for the purpose, and this inference must of course occur to every one. But whether it be correct or not, it is impossible to suppose that, under the condition of surprise or terror into which the whole city has been thrown, there can have been any sufficient transactions on the part of the general public to warrant its being regarded as a steady manifestation of national confidence. The advance since Tuesday has been equal to seven per cent, and the price is now higher than some time back, when a continuous improvement had taken place, under the impression that the law of the 31st May would be quietly repealed or modified, and that the President would be re-elected, through some compromise that would avoid any disastrous couvulsion. Whether the present condition of affairs is superior to what was then contemplated, must be left to the judgment of cach individual. If the existing buoyancy of the Rentes has resulted

CHAPGED WITH OBTAINING A HUSBAND UNDER FALSE PRETENCES —A divorce case is pending in one of the courts at Cleveland, Ohio, in which Daniel Panish seeks to be absolved from matrimonial obligations to his wife, Mary. The principal cause which the complainant alloges in his petition, and for which he wishes the matrimonial bonds to be dissolved, is a frandulent marriage contracted between himself and defendant; he asserts that the defendant procured the assistance of her friends in this city to aid her in bringing about the marriage, and that they also withheld from the complainant several reports and rumors concerning the character of the defendant, and which reports, likewise, her friends then considered to be without foundation.

Explosion of Gunrowden—A House Blown Us, Two Children Killer, and The Wolfson—Mr. George Ralston, of King's creek, Haucock county, Va. a few days ago purchased a keg of powder for the purpose of blesting rocks, and placed it in his collar for safe-keeping. During his absence, his little con, ared any year, not being aware of the consequences, applied a toroit to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms and the boy, with another child. Killed, and ten olikers seriously injured.—Exchange paper.

Mesers Martin and Stafford—had been killed, and Ool Stoatt, of Philadelphia, very narrowing escaped.— Washington Republic, Dec. 25.

Account of T'Vault's Exploring Expedition in Oregon.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times writes from Scottsburg. Umpqua county, Oregon, under date of October 29th, and encloses a letter from Mr. T'Vault, addressed to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The following is the letter:

DRAR SIR:—I hasten to lay before you the result of one of the most fatal occurrences that has taken place within the limits of Oregon since its sottioment.

place within the limits of Oregon since its sottlament.

I preceeded to this place on board the steamer Sea Gull, leaving Pertland August 15; and on the 24th of August, with a company of eighteen persons, took up my line of march for the purpose of exploring and ascertaining the practicability of locating a road or roads from Port Orford to the Uppose Rogues' River country. For the first three days' travel our route was down the coast, in asouthern direction, to near the mouth of Rogues' River country, that you would be at Port Orford in from fifteen to twenty five days, for the purpose of making them presents of blankets and clothing, and also treating with them for their illule, (lands,) at the same time making them small presents myself. When near the mouth of Rogues' River, while riding some distance in advance of the company, there were some manifestations of hostility—two Indians drawing their bows and presenting their arrows at me However, upon raising my gun to present, they immediately run.

From this place our course bore about northeast

mediately run.

From this place our course bore about northeast until the 31st of August. Here nine of the company started on their return to Port Oxford, and the remaining nine constituting with meny linguas 'tirer, in a northeast direction, until the 7th of September; our provisions having given out, we laid by this degion the purpose of curing elk meat. Our road untils point lay over the mountain and canons, densely set with chappara! (undetbrush), not being able to proceed more than from three toeight miles per day. From this place! Could examine the upper Rogues' river country sufficiently well to satisfy myself that we were not more than from 25 to 30 miles west of the Oregon trail, leading to the Shasta mines. Here a consultation was had, and our searchty of provisions, as well as the country's opening out to the north, influenced by a plain Indian trail, we were induced to travel to the north, believing that we could dooner obtain supplies in that direction. Our Tuesday night, the 9th, we reached the head waters of a stream flowing into the ocean at or near Cape Blanco. We travelled down it some distance, through an open country, and on Wednesday picked up an Indian boy, who acted as our guids. On Thursday we started in a northern direction, orosing some low hills; and on Friday, the 12th, fell on the southern branch of the Coquille rives, which nows into the ocean in latitude about 33 dags 10 m. In passing do wn the southern branch of the Coquiller rives, which nows into the ocean in hatfude about 43 dags 10 m. In passing do wn the southern branch we had several beautifut views, from high points, of the large and extensive valley of the Coquille, which appeared to be generally level bottom land, densely covered with ast, maple, birth, some oak, and rich vegetable undergrowth of vines, nightshade, &c., such as is produced in the Missouri and Wabsah bottoms. On Saturday morning, 13th, being entirely out of provisions. We, therefore, obtained lindian down from the tother was the head of the south and nort

made one instantaneous rush for the shore. I think Mr. Brush fired a pistol, the only one I recollect hearing. In less than fifteen seconds we were completely disarmed, as there were ten indians to one white man in the rencounter, and not less than from one hundred to a hundred and fifty standing around. In drawing my six-shooter I was fifteen yards in the river, inswimming water. I looked round and saw upon the shore the most awful state of confusion—it appeared to be the screams of thousands—the sound of blows—the groans and shricks of the dying. At the same time I noticed my friend Brush not far distant from me, in the water, and an indian standing in a cance, striking him on the head with a paddle, causing the water to become bloody around him. My attention was then directed to a small cance, with an indian lad in it, but a short distance from me. I swam to it; he helped me in, put a paddle in my hand, pointed to the southern bank, and immediately ran to the other end of the cance. On tooking round I think I saw him helping my friend Brush to get into the cance, and he immediately jumped overboard. We then paddled for the southern bank of the river. Upon landing, we succeeded in getting ashore, then stripped ourselves of our clothing, and crawling upon our bellies up the bank, succeeded in secaping te the thicket. We then continued, in our naked condition, travelling south, through the worst of hommocks and dense briery chapparals, during the day; at night we approached the beach, travelled all night, and about daylight, on Monday morning, reached Cape Blaaco. On Monday we were taken by the Indiana living near Cape Blanco, treated with a great deat of kindness, kept all night on Monday night, with every accommodation they were able to afford, and an Tuesday brought into Port Orford, in the situation that you saw us. Mr. Brush and myself are all of the party of ten that remain to tell the mislancholy fate of our companions—Mr. Brush being severely wounded by having soveral inches of the scale on the top of h

Port Orford, Sept. 19, 1851.

Three of the party alluded to as being murdered, viz:—Hayden, Williams, and Thomas J. Davenport of Greenfield, Mass., had arrived at Sootsburg. Williams was very badly wounded, and Davenport looked like a skeleton. He was out fifteen days in the mountains, subsisting on roots, and without dothing. He and his two companions fought their way through the lines of indians, with the butt ends of their rifles.